

INFORM ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ REPORT

COUNTRY China

DATE DISTR. 7 October 1948

SUBJECT Political Information: Reported Change in the
Name of the Inner Mongolian People's Self
Protection Army

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1. In March 1948, a recruiting program for 30,000 volunteers for the Inner Mongolian People's Self Protection Army (IMPSPA) was carried on in the areas under the control of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Government (IMAG). When this recruiting program was in progress there was a persistent rumor that Patmarabtan (Chinese phoneticization: Pa-ta-ma-la-vu-tan) had returned from the USSR and had become the commander-in-chief of IMPSPA. 25X1A

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Comment. [REDACTED] reporting Patmarabtan as a future member of the proposed Manchuria-Mongolia United Government.)

2. When the name of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Government was changed to the Inner Mongolian Workers Autonomous Government (IMWAG) [REDACTED] the name of the army was changed to the Inner Mongolian Workers Autonomous Army (IMWAA). 25X1A

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3. There are six cavalry divisions, having a total of 20,000 men, in the Army. The commander of the Inner Mongolian Workers Autonomous Army is Patmarabtan. The commander of the 1 Division is Dalai (Chinese name: WANG Hai-shan); the commander of the 2 Division is WANG Hai-feng (王海峰). The commander of the Jerim League District Strategic Headquarters at Tungliao (122-14, 43-38) is Nachinchonghor. [REDACTED] reporting him as commander of the 5 Division, 1 March 1948.) 25X1A

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Comment. Patmarabtan, one of the popular and well-known figures in Eastern Mongolia and president of the Hsingan Bureau under the Manchukuo regime, was taken to the USSR by Soviet troops shortly following the surrender. Although Patmarabtan has been called timid, cautious, conservative and a negative personality by other Mongol leaders, he could command a large following. If he believed that his return to public life would serve the Mongol cause, he would probably not hesitate to return even under Soviet sponsorship. The date of Patmarabtan's return appears to coincide with Asgan's departure or disappearance [REDACTED]. Since there have been no further reports of Patmarabtan as the Mongol leader of the rumored Soviet-sponsored Manchuria-Mongolia United Government [REDACTED], it is possible that he was put in Asgan's former position as commander-in-chief of IMPSPA and later of the reorganized army. Asgan was a protege of Patmarabtan at the Hsingan Military Academy. The three commanders mentioned above are Asgan's men and they are opposed to increased Soviet influence; however, they would not refuse to serve under Patmarabtan. The six cavalry divisions totaling 20,000 men mentioned above more nearly agrees with previous reports than does [REDACTED] which reports ten divisions and 35,000 troops. It is possible that the

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four new divisions are composed of the volunteers (paragraph 1) in training and that these divisions are not yet considered to be a part of the regular army.)

4. There is a Gorlos Forward Banner Independent Cavalry Regiment of approximately 1,000 men under the command of PAO Ch'i-ming (包啟明) which has been cooperating with Chinese Communist troops in the Changchun area. In April 1948 the name of this unit was changed to the Liao-Chi Military District Independent 19 Cavalry Regiment.
5. On a public notice issued by the Military Affairs Department of the IMAG in May 1948, Ganjuurjap (Chinese phoneticization: Kan-chu-erh-cha-nu) was listed as Chief of the Military Affairs Department. Ganjuurjap appeared in Wangyehmiao in April having come from the USSR via Harbin and Hailar. 25X1A

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Comment. [REDACTED] reports Ganjuurjap as holding the same position under the newly-named Inner Mongolian Workers Autonomous Government.)

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